

Suell Case Opens With His Daughter on the Stand.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY ATTORNEY GOULD

Evidence Introduced by the Defense to Prove Insanity.

THE INTEREST UNABATED

The sixth day of the trial of Benjamin H. snell, who is held responsible for the murder of Lizzie Weisenberger, began this morning in Criminal Court No. 1, the conditions being unchanged from Monday and The attendance was large and interest in the proceedings unabated on the part of those who succeeded in gaining ad-

Twenty or more witnesses summoned by the defense reported today. Just before the session began all those who are to testify vere directed to retire to the witness room and the exodus caused a noticeable gap in the assemblage of spectators.

A striking group located in the corner of ort room farthest from the witness stand was made up of members of the family of the murdered girl. They were the father, the mother, the two sisters and the father, the mother, the two sisters and the little brother. The female members were attired in mourning. All manifested the deepest interest in the proceedings, and from time to time commented among themselves regarding the testimony.

Mrs. Snell occupied a chair close beside that of her busband. They were to all interest practically motionless during the session.

Mrs. Daniels Recailed.

Snell's daughter, Blanche, who is no Mrs. Daniels, was recalled to the stand this morning for cross-examination. Before the interrogation was undertaken, however, Attorney Turner announced that the marshal had been unable to summon a prospective witness named Wright, who is

en said Mrs. Daniels. The witness further said that Lizzle was ell treated at Snell's house, and had a

well treated at Snell's house, and had a good home there.

Each point mentioned by Mrs. Daniels during her testimony in chief was gone into fully on cross-examination. It developed that she had-regarded her father as a well-pested man, a good scholar, a good musician—"a sort of local oracle," as Mr. Gould suggested. She had not noticed any manifestations of insanity on his part until after he had received certain injuries in a brawl. After receiving these injuries, according to the daughter, Snell at times would foam at the mouth and bite his lips. Then he would discharge a gun from the windows, turn over tables, throw missiles at the witness, her mother and others, and do other queer things.

do other queer things.
"Are you familiar with the manifestaof epileptic insanity?" inquired Mr.

"You have given some study to the sub-et lately?" next inquired the assistant affed States attorney.
"I have watched my father," said the aighter of the defendant.
"With a view to these proceedings?"
"Yes."

Your father has been a drinking man, has he not?" Mr. Gould wanted to know. "He drank when he was bothered," re-plied Mrs. Danlels.

Saloonkeeper a Witness.

prior to Monday last conducted a saloon street opposite the Center market. Mr. Collins testified that during a number of years Snell frequently visited his place. "What did you observe regarding him?"

To use a slang expression, I considered actions were queer. Among other things he would start to talk on one subject and abruptly switch off to something entirely foreign thereto. Once he came into my place with a new and valuable gun. A stranger admired the weapon and Snell wanted to give him the gun."

On cross-examination the witness said he was of the opinion that half the people he meets need more brains than they have. Sometimes, when in the witness' saloon, Snell was sober and at other times he was drunk.

Dr. George C. Burton of 924 New York avenue, the next witness, told of being alled to attend Snell for a broken leg about two and a half years ago. Snell was lying on a matress in a room in the lower floor of his house. The witness noticed a builet hole in the door of the room. Dr. Roy D. Walters of 1363 Maryland

Dr. Roy D. Walters of 1363 Maryland avenue northeast was next called to the stand. He told of treating Snell for bruises on the head about the same time Dr. Burton was treating the fractured leg. The witness had also treated Snell for head-aches, insomnia, alcoholism, nervousness and the tertiary form of another aliment. It was brought out that Snell had discharged a pistol during the night, and afterward denied having any recollection of having done so.

cross-examination Dr. Walters said that the skin of the head was not broken. He also said the use of alcohol might help to indust beauty. to induce Insanity.

to induce insanity.

Harry Shedd of 1611 H street northeast testified that he had observed Lizzie Weisenberger when she was living at Snell's

But Twenty-Six of Forty-Three Victims Identified.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES

The remains of forty-three of the yellow fever victims, soldiers of the Spanish war, were interred this morning at 11 o'clock at the Arlington National cemetery with appropriate honors. The exercises were onducted according to the ritual of the Episcopal and Catholic churches, and were sed by several hundred people, among the number being President McKinley, who visited the cemetery in his carriage, accompanied by Secretary Root and Attorney General Griggs. The President and his party arrived somewhat late, but were immediately escorted to the stand, and were closely observant of the cere-

The interment was in the section of the cemetery which has been reserved for the victims of the Spanish-American war, the

cemetery which has been reserved for the victims of the Spanish-American war, the graves adjoining those of the victims of the ill-fated battle ship Maine. The exercises were conducted under the direction of Col. Drew of the quartermaster's department of the army, assisted by Mr. Charles E. Miller. The burial was made with strictly military honors, the exercises being short and devoid of display. The ceremonles attending the interments commenced promptly at 11 o'clock, and lasted for perhaps twenty minutes, at the conclusion of which the spectators dispersed.

The remains arrived yesterday afternoon at the Rosslyn freight station, aboard a special in a baggage car, over the Pennsylvania railroad. There were forty-six boxes in all, each containing the body of a victim of the dread plague. The bodies were shipped to New York on the transport McClellan, having been exhumed in Cuba some time previously. There were several printed slips pasted on each box, the most conspicuous being in large, black type, the inscription reading, "For sanitary reasons this case must not be opened." Another slip contained the cemetery address, while a third provided for the transportation of the box.

From the grand stand the view was a

From the grand stand the view was a From the grand stand the view was a varied one. Alternately was a grave, a flag covered box, and a pile of earth to be used in filling in. Over the brow of the hill could be seen the dome of the Capitol and the needle-like point of the Washington monument. To the right the grass-covered sides of old Fort McPherson stood in plain view, while to the left the well-kept forest trees made a beautiful background to the level space, dotted at regular intervals with the marble headstones of departed wearers of the blue.

Impressive Ceremonies.

The exercises this morning, while simple, were very impressive. The three troops from Fort Myer, with the band from the from Fort Myer, with the band from the garrison, were present. In front of the plot where the interments were made a large space was roped off. To the left and south of the place two troops of cavalry, dismounted, with side arms, were drawn up in line. In the inclosure, to the right of the stand, another troop was stationed to act as firing party, while to the left the band stood in military formation. The troops were under command of Major Jack-

band stood in military formation. The troops were under command of Major Jackson, the commander of Fort Myer.

The stand where the clergymen and other invited guests stood was a temporary structure, with a small table, covered with an American flag. A plank walk led to the stand from the main road. On the other side of the road, opposite the entrance to the plank walk, was a grand stand of larger proportions, provided with chairs, the whole structure being draped profusely with American flags. This stand was located several hundred yards from the place of the interments, and on account of its remoteness was not used, the smaller stand, roofed with a canvas, being substituted. roofed with a canvas, being substituted.

Rand Plays a Dirge.

Promptly at 11 o'clock the band struck up a dirge. At the conclusion of this Rev.Dr. Mackay-Smith, rector of St. John's Church 16th and H streets, read the ritual of the Episcopal Church. Outside of the funeral service no remarks were made. Following After recess Attorney Turner again called the attention of the court to the matter of the prospective witness. Wright, in whose family diphtheria exists. He is a most important witness said W. The process of the conducted funeral services according to the Catholic ritual. I see family diphtheria exists. He is a most important witness said W. The process of the concluded the exists. This practically concluded the exists. dress. This practically concluded the exercises. The dismounted cavalry, detailed to act as the firing party, fired three volleys, and taps were sounded by the band bugler. As the last note died away in the air the orders were given and the band and soldiers marched back to the fort. The President and his party followed, entering their carriage and driving around the cemetery, making a circuit of Fort McPherson,

Names of Known Dead. The full list of the known who were in-

William Brent, trumpeter, Company H.

Burton, private, Company L, 33d Michigan Volunteer Infantry; Henry Chubbs, pri-vate, Company D, 24th United States In-fantry; Charles N. Diggs, private, Com-pany B, 24th United States Infantry; Wil-liam H, Dellard, private, Company C, 23d

any B. 24th United States Infantry; Wil-lam H. Dollard, private, Company C. 33d dichigan Volunteer Infantry; Daniel P. Driskill, private, Company A. 7th United States Infantry; Warren Green, private, Company H. 24th United States Infantry; Judelov, Caines private

Mosley Gaines, private, Troop B, 19th United States Cavairy; Charles Hicks, pri-vate, Company F, 24th U. S. Infantry; Geo.

The Concluding Work.

Immediately after the exercises a force

of laborers commenced the lowering of the boxes into the graves. The flags which

mains are brought bome it is expected the grand total will be in the vicinity of 1,000

soldier dead, the result of the late war in schalf of Cuba.

CLARKSON WILL RUN.

Has Been Assured He Can Be Elected Secretary of the Senate.

A caucus of republican senators was held

said, the night before the murder, riding on the flying horses near her home. She was terred is as follows: not examined further.
Ralph Daniels, Snell's son-in-law, who 24th United States Infantry; Frank M.

testified yesterday, was recalled and permitted to say that when he asked Snell

member anything of the occurrence.

"From what you have seen of the defendant." Daniels was asked, "have you formed an opinion regarding his mental condition?"

"I have?"
"Do you consider him same or insame?"
"Insame, of course."
"Insame, of course."
Walter W. Daniels of 1373 H street northenst, the next witness, testified that he has known Snell for some years, had visited at Snell's house, and Snell had called at the house of the witness.

QUESTION FOR THE COURTS. President McKinley's View Regarding the Contest in Kentucky.

cial Dispatch to The Evening Star. LOUISVILLE, Ky., January 24.-The delegation of Kentucky republicans that went to Washington to secure a promise from the President that he would interfere in The next witness for the defense was the fight over the governorship contest, if stephen R. Collins, who for some years the democrats tried to use force, got no more satisfaction than the other delegation that was there last week. The President believes that the quarrel in Kentucky should be settled by judicial authority, and not by force. He sees no occasion for a civil war over the offices in that state and recommends the republican managers to hom 'nutty,' " remarked Mr. Collins. "His appeal to the courts in case the legislature attempts to throw out Governor Taylor. Whichever way the local courts may de cide, there will still be an opportunity for an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and he believes the decision of that tribunal will be accepted as final by every man in Kentucky. If the judgdefied, then the United States marsh would be justified in calling upon t United States for military assistance

bexes into the graves. The flags which covered each were collected and returned to the War Department, and the task of illing in was started. By the time the whistles for noon in Washington echoed across the Virginia hills the work was pretty well under way, and by this evening the task will doubtless be completed. Wooden headboards will be temporarily used until marble blocks can be obtained. According to a statement furnished a Star reporter by Col. Drew, up to this morning there were 578 interments of victims of the Spanish-American war made at Arlington. With the number added today the total was swelled up to 621. Before all of the remains are brought home it is expected the enforcing its mandate.

EX-Chief Justice Lewis in a signed statement takes a contrary view of the matter.

In part he said in regard to federal court interference. interference:
"If the decision of the contest be in favor

in the marble room this afternoon to consider the subject of Senate patronage.

The caucus convened a few minutes before 3 o'clock, and was called to order by Mr. Allison. Earlier in the day a letter had been received from Gen. Clarkson, in which he declined the nomination for the secretaryship of the Senate. to prevent the man decided by the proper tribunal to be the legal governor from acting as such and to enable the man decided not to be such to hold the office. I do not believe the judge of that court would interfere, for he has not a semblance of jurisdiction. If, however, he does do so he will subject himself to both a civil action and to impeachment." he declined the nomination for the secre-taryship of the Senate. *

A short time before the meeting of the caucus, however, Gen. Clarkson telegraphed that he had been urged by a number of re-publican senators to withdraw his declina-tion, as they told him they had sufficient votes to elect him.

sation in the House.

Urgent Deficiency Bill Reported to

DISAGREEMENT ON CENSUS

American register to the steam whaler Bowhead was passed.

Mr. Powers (Vt.) was the first speaker. He argued in behalf of exclusion of Mr. Roberts. The contention of the minority for expulsion, he said, ran up against the

States thought that the birth of the state worked the death of the system of polygamy. Yet they were startled to learn in 1808 that Utah had elected as her sole representative in the House a polygamist and that he was moving upon Washington with a piurality of wives and a multiplicity of children. (Laughter.)

He contended that Mr. Roberts was not entitled to admission, because he had violated Utah's compact with the United States.

Scored the Mormon Church.

ments were sensational. He scored the church for its alleged bath faith, arousing great enthusiasm by his scathing denunciation. At times he convulsed the House with his sarcasm. Of the fifteen apostles of the church when the proclamation was issued, he said, eleven were open violators of the law, and three had undoubtedly taken plural wives since it was promulgated.

Mr. Landis said he believed and that Mr. Roberts had not denied that Margaret C. Shipp had become his plural wife since Utah was admitted in 1896. He paid a high tribute to the Christian missionaries who had worked among the people of Utah. Mr. Roberts, he said, had boasted that he had received the votes of the Gentiles in his district. That, Mr. Landis said, was because he ran as a democrat as well as a Mormon, and because his opponent "had been a Danite who had killed his man." In concluding he adjured the 2,000 polygamists in Utah to take care of their plural wives, but in God's name to refrain from multiplying their infamy by bringing more children into the world.

Mr. Landis expressed his pity for the poor woman who ministered to the rotten and lustful notions of the Mormon priesthood. He ridiculed the proposition to admit Mr. Roberts and then turn him out. The framers of the Constitution in Statuary Hall would get down off their pedestals and laugh at such a procedure. It would be a burlesque on law and precedent and an outrage on common sense. Not only should Mr. Roberts be turned back, but also Utah, whose people, he said, had solemnly lied to the Congress of the United States in 1806.

whose people, he said, had solemnly lied to the Congress of the United States in 1806. In his peroration Mr. Landis protested against Roberts' admission in the name of the motherhood of the land and of the piti-ful innocents doomed to the shame of ille-ritimary.

Roberts' legal adviser he would have had

to every member whose name was on the rcll. "Then he would have had the whole concern in a hole," said Mr. Clark. "But," he added, "I was neither his legal or spir-tural advisor."

Mr. Lacey combated this statement, arguing that the members on the roll could have passed upon an objection.

Mr. Miers (Ind.), a member of the special committee, supported the majority resolutions.

United States Cavalry: Charles Hicks, private, Company F, 24th U. S. Infantry; Geo. R. Holderness, principal musician, 34th Michigan Volunteer Infantry; Willard D. Hamill, private, Troop A. 24 United States Cavalry; W. F. Howe, teamster, 2d United States Infantry; O. W. Johnson, private, States Infantry; O. W. Johnson, private, Cavalry; W. F. Howe, teamster, 2d United States Cavalry; W. F. Howe, teamster, 2d United States Cavalry; W. F. Howe, Troop F, 2d United States Cavalry; Ward Mars, private, Company I. 33d Michigan Volunteer Infantry; N. M. McMillan," private, Company M. 71st New York Volunteer Infantry; Max H. Pausler, private, Company D. 33d Michigan Volunteer Infantry; John Richards, private, Company B, 24th U. S. Infantry; Thomas Robertson, corporal, Company B, 24th U. S. Infantry; Maryland Thompson, private, teamster, U. S. A.; Harry A. Shaw, corporal, Company F, 24th U. S. Infantry; Maryland Thompson, private, Troop G, 10th U. S. Cavalry; Louis H. Wagner, private, Company G, 31th U. S. Infantry; John Wilson, boxed marked "John Nilson," private, Troop I, 19th U. S. Cavalry; George Stowall, private, Troop D, 10th U. S. Cavalry. Hale reported from the appropriations com-mittee the urgent deficiency bill and gave notice he would call it up tomorrow. Amendments increased the total amount of the appropriation to the extent of \$485, 439, thus bringing up the aggregate appro-

One hundred and fifty-four thousand eigh hundred and fifty-five dollars, to pay judghundred and fifty-five dollars, to pay judgments in Initan depredation cases; \$122.832 or, account of national and state soldiers homes; \$18,000, for six additional commissioners to the Paris exposition. The committee also inserted a provision directing the use of \$150,000 of the sum appropriated for the construction of soldiers barracks at Gatvestoff, Texas. This latter action was taken upon the recommendation of the Secretary of War.

Another amendment extends to the heirs of men and biffleers engaged in the Spanish war the provision of a former appropriation bill giving them two months extra pay.

pay.

Mr. Allen offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for all information and correspondence relating to the administration of customs affairs in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines since the war with Spain.

with Spain.

Objection speing made it went over.

Mr. Pettigrew (S. D.) offered a resolution declaring that the United States government would not recognize the right of any nation to declare as contraband and seize food products as such, and that any such seizure would be an act unfriendly to the United States.

The resolution went over under the rule,

Treaty with Sultan of Sulu. The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Pettigrew calling upon the President for

the report of Gen. John C. Bates concerning the treaty made with the Sultan of Sulu was considered. The resolution recited the salaries paid to the sultan and his officials and inquired what fund they were paid from and what services the officials ren-

Mr. Pettigrew said that slavery in its vorst form existed in the Sulu group of islands, and the treaty itself provided that every slave could purchase his freedom at the regular market price. He said the amount of the salaries raid to the sultan

Mr. Spooner (Wis.) asked Mr. Pettigrew if he meant to hold the President responsible for the slavery clause in the Sulu treaty.

ble for the slavery clause in the Sulutreaty.

"I Top." Mr. Pettigrew peplied.

"Then," said Mr. Spooner, "I read from the message of the President to Congress. The President says: "I have confirmed said agreement, subject to the action of Congress, and with the reservation which I have directed shall be communicated to the Sultan of Jolo, that this agreement is not to be deemed in any way to authorize or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu archipelago."

ago."
Mr. Pettigrew replied that there was no assurance that the President's statement would ever reach the sultan. He declared it was simply a case of double-dealing, and

it was simply a case of double-dealing, and nothing else.

At the conclusion of the address of Mr. Pettigrew, Mr. Lodge (Mass.) said that while the resolution was covered by one previously adopted, there was no objection to its passage. It was then adopted.

A joint resolution diverting and setting apart \$50,000 out of the sums heretofore appropriated for jetty work at Cumberland sound, in the states of Florida and Georgia, for sluicing and dredging at the entrance of the sound, was passed.

Conference Report on Census Bill. Mr. Carter (Mont.), chairman of the cen sus committee, made a partial report of the conferees on the bill conferring additional authority upon the director of the census.

The partial report was agreed to.

Mr. Cockrell moved that the Senate recede from its disagreement as to the collection of statistics of the deaf, dumb and

Mr. Hale spoke strongly against the let-ting down of the bars of the census, as the passage of the motion would. If a special inquiry regarding the deaf, dumb and blind were made special inquiries would be asked for all sorts of class information. He in-sisted that the Senate should adhere to its original purpose of restricting the limits of

original purpose of restricting the limits of the census proper.

Mr. Cockrell spoke in favor of his motion.

Mr. Chandler warned the Senate that any extension of the work of the census would result in so clogging it that it would be years before any tangible results would be obtained.

obtained.

During the debate which followed the motion Mr. Chandler and Mr. Tillman were pitted against each other. Mr. Chandler declared that it would be impossible for even the South Carolina senator to get the necessary information within the period of thirty days.

"Possibly," responded Mr. Tillman, "I am not so nervous or so much like a grass-hopper as the senator from New Hampshire."

"A pitchfork never touches a grasshor per," said Mr. Chandler, in reply to this sally, and Mr. Thiman's reply was drown-al in the burst of laughter which followed Mr. Cockrell's motion to recede was lost –ayes, 30; nays, 32.

Insists on Its Disagreement. Mr. Pettigrew moved that the House amendment relating to the collection of

statistics of mines and mining be agreed to by the Senate. The motion was defeatedto 16.

The Senate further insisted upon its disagreement and Senators Carter, Hale and McEnery were named as conferees.

The Senate then, at 2:40 p.m., adjourned.

RECEIVES FATAL INJURIES The News Was a Great Shock Friends Here.

John H. Hawkins, Colored, Knocked Down by an Electric Car.

John H. Hawkins, an elderly colored man, who lived at No. 95 E street southwest. was struck by an electric car at Garfield avenue and 1st street southwest about 10 o'clock last night and fatally injured, his skull being fractured. He was taken to the Emergency Hospital, where he died about midnight. In addition to the injury to the skull, the jawbone was fractured and the body was badly bruised.

The deceased had attended a meeting of the board of trustees of Israel A. M. E. Church, corner of 1st and B streets southwest, and was on his way home at the time he accident happened. He started across the street and reached the track just as a the street and reached the track just as a moving car reached the crossing. This car struck him and threw him from the track, but did not stop. Fortunately, two friends of the injured man were present to look after him. He was picked up and taken into the office at the District property yard, where he was cared for until the arrival of the ambulance, when he was removed to the hospital.

Dr. Whitson, realizing the serious nature of the injury, summoned other surgeons, and soon had the patient on the operating table. He was unconscious when he reached the institution, and did not regain consciousness before he died.

onsciousness before he died. Trainmen Arrested.

When the information of the man's death reached police headquarters Sergeant Carter directed that the motorman and conductor in charge of the car which inflicted the injury be arrested. Sergeant Williams and Policeman Hayden of the fourth preand Policeman Hayden of the fourth pre-cinct went to the car sheds of the Anacos-tia and Potomac River Railroad Company and arrested Motorman Ashton Smith and Conductor Richard Fall. These men denied knowing anything about an accident, but as the dead man's hat was found on their car they were held to await the result of the investigation. Friends of the deceased stated to the police that the car was going at a high rate of speed, and that the heal at a high rate of speed, and that the bel was not sounded to warn pedestrians at the

was not sounded to warn pedestrians at the crossing.

Hawkins was about sixty-five years old and was prominent in church and Masonic circles. His wife and three children survive him. For many years he was employed at Havenner's bakery. He was also jenitor of Masonic Hall on Virginia avenue. This morning the body of the deceased was removed to the morgue, where Deputy Coroner Glazebrook performed an autony. This oner Glazebrook performed an autopsy. This afternoon at 2 o'clock the coroner held an inquest at the sixth precinct station

The Inquest.

Attorney Edwin Forrest was present at the inquest in behalf of the family of the deceased. Deputy Coroner Glazebrook testified that

death resulted from cerebral hemorrhage following a fracture of the skull. The dead

man's faw was also fractured.

Policeman Hayden testified that when he was told of the accident he went and found the injured man, who was unconscious lying south of the car tracks. It was ther about 10:35. Witness told of the finding of about 10:35. Witness told of the finding of the dead man's hat on car 106 of the finding of the dead man's hat on car 106 of the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company. He said the car was equipped with fenders. The nat was found under the gate on the side of the car. Witness said the streets about the vicinity of the accident were lighted, but not very well, with gas and naphtha. The nearest gas lamp, he thought, was about sixty or seventy feet from the car.

When witness reached the scene of the accident two or three men were there, Soon afterward a crowd collected.

William Newman's Discovery.

William Newman, colored, testified that he found Mr. Hawkins lying on the street. He did not witness the accident. A man who was standing on the corner told him a car had struck the man. The pavement on both sides of the tracks, witness said,

on both sides of the tracks, witness said, are paved with cobble stones. The man who told him a street car had injured the man, he said, is named Johnson. He was standing in front of a salcon on the corner when he spoke to witness.

Harry Johnson, colored, told the jury that Mr. Hawkins was crossing the track at Canal street when the car struck him. All he could say was that the pedestrian was nearly across the track when the car, which was going at full speed, struck him. He did not hear any alarm given. Mr. Hawkins, he said, was walking rapidly. He did not see him until the car struck him. The witness was under examination him. The witness was under examinati when this report closed.

Gen. Greely Out Again.

for an hour or so yesterday, and will probably make brief daily visits to the department during his present advanced stage of convalescence until complete recovery will enable him to take up his routine of duty intact.

Superintendent Powell Reports That the Medical Society Suggested the Collection of Data.

Mr. T. Edw. Clark of 329 E street northwest some weeks ago asked the District mation relative to a physical examination of the pupils of the local public schools, which he stated he understood was being conducted secretly and without authority of law. His communication was referred by the Commissioners to the school board, but appears to have been overlooked by that body until after the receipt by the Commissioners of a second letter from Mr. Clark, the latter part of last month. Mr. W. B. Powell, the superintendent of schools, was requested by the school board to make a report, and the substance of it was to-

a report, and the substance of it was today communicated to Mr. Clark.

The request for the physical examination
of school children was, the Commissioners
state, made by the Medical Society of the
District, through the chairman of the committee on public schools, permission being asked to make certain examinations
of a limited number of pupils in each
grade, for the purpose of determining the
condition of their health and the tendencies of school life, and also to inquire of
teachers respecting the conditions of surroundings affecting health.

Superintendent Powell stated to the Commissioners that he recommended that such
request be granted, believing that a movement suggested by a body of professionally
educated persons of the character of that
of the Medical Society of the District was
advisable and in every way desirable. The
board of school trustees, by a unanimous
vote, granted the request.

No One Coerced.

No One Coerced.

Mr. Powell further stated to the Commissioners that no pupil was compelled to sub-mit to an examination; that before examination took place, the child was asked to nation took place, the child was asked to obtain permission from parent or guardian, although this may not, the superintendent said, have been done in every case; that there was no secret examination of any child, except such as would be commended by everybody; that the measurement of children, especially girls, was made in the presence of the teachers only; that this measurement was the only feature of the examination that had the semblance of privacy or secrecy; that the plan of withholding from everyone except the one conducting the examination the names of all persons was for the purpose of removing the examination from all publicity that might be given to characteristics found in any building, or any school, or pertaining to any person, the object of the Medical Society being only to get statistics which show general conditions and general tendencies of school life; that a few objections were made, and that in no instance where an objection was made did the examination take place, so far as Mr. Powell was informed through his assistant superintendents. obtain permission from parent or guardian,

GEN. STANTON'S DEATH.

Although the death of Gen. T. H. Stan-

was most active and distinguished. He was widely known as the "Fighting Paymas-ter," because of his jusistence on a place in the fighting line, while attached to the pay corps, during many serious Indian out

Conspicuously Brave.

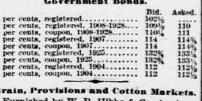
The greater part of his later service was rendered in the far west during the trou-blesome times when the Indians were frequently on the warpath. He never missed an opportunity for active operations in the Cheyennes, and participated in the battle of Slim Buttes. He was again with Gen. Crook in the campaign against Dull Knife's band, and subsequently was with the troops sent to prevent a threatened outbreak of the Bannocks. He remained on the frontier, enduring all of the hardships and perils of the Indian campaigns, until December, 1879, when he was made chief paymaster of the Department of the Platte at Omaha. After routine service at Washington and elsewhere, he was detailed for special duty in the field in 1886 in connection with the threatened outbreak of the Uncompahgre and White River Utes.

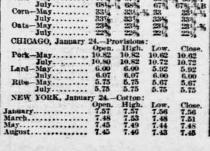
Appointed Paymaster General. Cheyennes, and participated in the battle of Slim Buttes. He was again with Gen. Crook in the campaign against Dull Knife's band, and subsequently was with the

Appointed Paymester General. He was appointed paymaster general, with the rank of brigadier general, March 27, 1895, and served in that capacity nearly four years, when he was retired on account of age. His residence at 1313 Massachusetts avenue was the scene of many happy gatherings of military and other friends. Upon his withdrawal from the public service he was presented with a handsome silver looing out by the mem

DELEGATE IN CONGRESS.

Amendment of Hawaiian and Porto





Dallness in Stocks.

NEW YORK DOMINATED BY LONDON

Brokers Are Growing Tired of the Monotonous Conditions.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

NEW YORK, January 24.—The security markets were relatively steady in tone this norning, but the impetus to new business still lacking. In anticipation of a furher reduction in the bank rate tomorrow ondon houses were disposed to buy a few of the better known issues.

War news at that center was disappoint ng, inasmuch as it was lacking in positive assurances of betterment. As the local market is completely under the influence of the uncertainties of the South African conflict, there can be no general advance until the pending blow is struck.

Wall street resents monotony and it period of waiting is now nearing its limit of endurance. If prices will not advance they will be forced to recede. If there were no foreign incidents to consider the direction of the next active market might be easily guessed. Railroad earnings are good and the pros

pects for commercial activity are bright. The larger interests are, in popular opin-The larger interests are, in popular opin-ion, either out of speculative holdings or long of them. The present short account is therefore at the risk of the professional element. These conditions usually produce higher refers.

is therefore at the risk of the professional element. These conditions usually produce higher prices.

But since these things are of local influence merely, the suspense incident to the foreign war delays action. It would not be surprising if sporadic movements took place without regard to the influences which overshadow the general market.

For example, there is a growing belief that the Traction and Gas complication will shortly be untangled to the great good of the entire local situation.

Efforts in this direction are at least in progress, and the down-town community is disposed to consider the outlook as being promising. So insportant is the settlement of this unprofitable strife considered that a few conservative houses expect the market to raily irrespective of the temporary results in Soain Africa.

This is an extreme view, however, and would scarcely allow for the development of a lasting movement.

The industrial shares, especially the steel stocks, are being discussed in connection with the next active market, and a considerable short interest is relied upon to assist in the advance.

For several days past the preferred shares in this group have held remarkably well, and there is almost no pressure of long stock. While it must be admitted that a few of last year's industrial creations are growing in favor with conservative intercests, the banking prejudice cannot be overcome on such short probation.

If the banks would lend freely there might be a speculation in this group entire-

come on such short probation.

If the banks would lend freely there might be a speculation in this group entirely independent of the general market. The railroad stocks, with the aid of good earnings and the daily evidences of growing harmony on all questions of traffic, are the legical candidates for improvement.

Unfortunately it is the investment shares which, having an international market, are first to feel the influence of outside distorts. first to feel the influence of outside disturb

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Market. Open. High. Low. Close

American Cotton On.

A S. Wire.

A S. Wire.

A S. Wire pfd.

A S. Wire.

A S. Wire pfd.

A S. Wire.

A S. Wire pfd.

A S. Wire.

A S. Wire | Illinois Central | Louisville & Nashville | 80% | 80% | 70% | 80% | 80% | 106 | 108% | 106 | 108% | 106 | 108% | 106 | 108% | 106 | 108% | 106 | 108% | 106 | 108% | 106 | 108% | 106 | 108% | 106 | 108% | 106 | 108% | 106 | 108% | 106 | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 108% | 10 Pacific Mail.
Pennsylvania R. R.
Reading. 1st pfd.
Southern Pacific.
Southern Railway.
Southern Railway.
Southern Railway.
Frans. Pacific.
Tean. Coal and Iron.
Union Pacific. Pennsylvania R. R.
Reading, Ist pfd. 50% 50% 50% 50%
Southern Pacinc. 57% 27% 37% 37%
Southern Railway. 11% 11% 11% 11%
Texas Pacinc. 15% 15% 15% 15%
Tenn. Coal and Iron. 84% 84% 84%
Union Pacinc. pfd. 75% 75% 75% 75% 75%
U. S. Leather, pfd. 75% 75% 75% 75% 75%
U. S. Rubber. 40% 40% 40% 40% 40%

Washington Stock Exchange. Sales-regular call. 12 o'clock m.—Chesapeake and Potome Telephone con. 5s, \$5,000 at 104, \$1,000 at 104. Potomac Fire Insurance, 25 at 75, 25 at 75. Capital Traction, 60 at 1013, 40 at 1913, Merga-thaler Linotype, 10 at 1913, 5 at 1913, 5 at 1913, American Graphophone preferred, 25 at 128, After call—District Title Insurance, 50 at 25, U. S. 4s, coupon, \$1,000 at 1141, Washington Gas, 63 at 534. District of Columbia Bonds. -3.65s, 1924, funding.

offer to the Bills providing a form of government for Hawaii and Porto Rico. One of Senator Platt's proposed amendments to each of the bills strikes out the provision for the election of a delegate to Congress. If adopted neither Porto Rico nor Hawaii would be represented in Congress. The other amendments relate to the customs regulations. In the case of Hawaii in proposes to eliminate the provision of the Hawaiian commission and insert a clause for the continuance of the existing customs relations between the United States and Hawaii, until further legislation by Congress.

The customs provision suggested by Mr. Platt in the case of Porto Rico requires the collection on Porto Rico articles imported into the United States of "a sum equivalent to 80 per cent of the customs duties levied upon like articles imported into the United States of of a sum equivalent to 80 per cent of the duty imposed upon importations from other countries.

Government Bonds.

2 per cents, registered.

2 per cents, registered.

3 per cents, registered.

5 per cents, registered.

5 per cents, registered.

6 per cents, registered.

5 per cents, registered.

6 per cents, registered.

6 per cents, registered.

6 per cents, coupon. 1908-1928.

1023/2 per cents, registered.

1024-1925 per cents, registered.

1025-2 per cents, registered.

1026-2 per cents, registered.

1027-3 per cents, registered.

1028-3 per cents, registered.

1029-3 per cents, registered.

1029-3 per cents, registered.

1029-3 per cents, registered.

1029-3 per cents, coupon. 1908-1123.

1021-4 per cents, registered.

1024-5 per cents, registered.

1025-6 per cents, registered.

1025-7 per cents, registered

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore Markets.

cd: receipts. 20,777 barrels; exports, 7,475 barrels.

Wheat firmer: spot and month, 795,871; February,
713,774; May, 73,47378; steamer No. 2 red. 603,400; receipts, 35,667 bushels; southern wheat by
sample, 663,72; do on grade, 675,871. Oen steady,
spot, month and February, 374,8378; March, 378,83

573; Steamer mired, 364,2695; receipts, 150,63

bushels; exports, 111,425 bushels; southern white
and yellow corn. 375,838. Oats dull; No. 2 white,
305,931; No. 2 mired, 285,829. Bye dull; No. 2 white,
southern St. No. 2 mired, 285,829. Bye dull; No. 2 white
ineights quiet, unchanged. Sagar strong, unchanged,
Cheese and butter firm, unchanged. Eggs firm,
18418.



house. The little girl was treated as one of the family. SIXTH DAY OF TRIAL

the family.

The next witness was an old man named James T. Ferry. Two days prior to the tragedy, he said, a man whom he recognized in court as Snell offered to assist the witness to his home. After proceeding a little way, his volunteer escort suddenly whirled the witness around. Although the testimony was objected to and ruled out, Mr. Ferry succeeded in saying that he was emphatically of the opinion that he was in the company of an insane man. Testimony of Neighbors.

> family. The defense also attempted to show by the witness that Snell was drunk on a number of occasions, their theory being that alcohol is a producing cause of epilepsy; and that Sneil was affected after imbibing a small quantity of liquor. Mrs. Julia Martin of 1601 Benning road nformed the court and jury that from her observation Snell treated Lizzie Weisenberger, while she was living at his house, as though she was his own child. On one oc-

east, next called, also told that Lizzie Weisenberger was treated as one of Snell's

asion Snell was very abusive to the wit-less. He was under the influence of liquor of the time.

G. H. Hammett, the next witness, testified that he has known Snell for several years. The witness detailed a number of actions on the part of Snell in 1872 and 1833, which the witness considered were Mary Roberts of 1011 12th street south

Mary Roberts of 1011 12th street southeast, who formerly resided near the Snell's
on Bladensburg road, was called to substantiate the preceding witness, who recited that Lizzle Welsenberger was treated
as one of the Snell family.

The defense endeavored, by this witness,
to contradict Mrs. Weisenberger as regards
the denial of the latter that she had said
to the witness, "Ben Snell is making too
much money, and I intend to break up his
family." The court ruled that no foundation for the contradiction had been laid.
The witness, however, did contradict Mrs.
Weisenberger by testifying that the latter
told her about six weeks prior to the crime
that Lizzle would never be allowed to return to Snell's house.

The person next called, James E. McDouglal of 611 New Jersey avenue, said
that he was in a saloon on the Bladensburg road several years ago, when Snell
received certain injuries. He saw Snell
knocked down.

At this point a recess was taken. As
Snell was being taken from the room he
met his daughter. He stooped and kissed
her. She was about to pass on when she
suddenly gave way to tears, and for several
moments remained with her head on her
father's breast, weeping.

Much-Necded Witness.

Much-Needed Witness. prespective witness named Wright, who is expected to give important testimony for the defense, the difficulty being the existence of diphtheria in the family of the person referred to. The matter, it was stated, would be called to attention later.

Mrs. Daniels was subjected to an exhaustive and searching cross-examination conducted by Assistant United States Attorney Gould.

Do you know why Lizzie Weisenberger left your house?" inquired Mr. Gould.

The were heard," was the reply.

But do you know?" insisted Mr. Gould.

Thow could I know if I never heard?" then said Mrs. Daniels.

Much-Needed Witness.

After recess Attorney Turner again called the attention of the court to the matter of the prospective witness. Wright, in whose family diphtheria exists. He is a most important witness, said Mr. Turner, who will testify as to the condition of Snell as late as 1 or 2 o'clock the morning of the killing. The matter was allowed to rest antil the health officer could be consulted.

Patronized Flying Horses.

Mrs. Mary E. Slack, who resides on Benning road, was the first witness to appear at

ning road, was the first witness to appear at the afternoon session. She saw Snell, she

why the latter choked him on one occasion the defendant repried that he did not re-

of Goebel he will become the legal governor.

"What, then, would be the result of the
threatened forcible resistance to a decision
favorable to Goebel? There might be rioting and bloodshed, but if a soldier should
under order of Taylor, claiming to be governor, kill a peace officer or citizen, he
would be guilty of murder; for the law
would require him to know Goebel, not
Taylor, was the legal governor.

"It has been said that failing in forcibly
resisting the decision, the judge of the district court would be applied to for an injunction or some other process by which
to prevent the man decided by the proper
tribunal to be the legal governor from actof Goebel he will become the legal gover-

Interred Today. PRESIDENT M'KINLEY A SPECTATOR DEBATE IN THE ROBERTS CASE

The House of Representatives resumed the debate on the Roberts case at 11 o'clock today. The galleries were again well filled, most of the occupants being ladies. Some minor business preceded the resumption of the debate. The Senate bill to grant an

precedents which were cited in its support. It was the universal rule that a member could not be expelled for an offense committed prior to election. While it might be argued in Mr. Roberts' case that polygamy was a continuing status, the crime it-self-the initial act-took place long before

amy was a continuing status, the crime itself—the initial act—took place long before
Mr. Roberts was elected.

"We are not separating wife from husband," said Mr. Powers, commenting on
Mr. Roberts', speech of yesterday. "Polygamy has never been legal in Utah, either
before or after her admission into the
Union. Polygamy was illegal under the
common law of England. The moment he
took wife number two the marriage was
void. Mr. Roberts knew the law. He cannot now plead the 'baby act' against the
law and stern justice."

Mr. Snodgrass (Tenn.) followed Mr. Powers, supporting the views of the minority
in favor of seating and then expelling Mr.
Roberts. If we were not to become the exponents of the French system of justice,
which presumed guilt until innocence was
proven, he said, Mr. Roberts must be accorded his prima facie right to his seat before being ousted.

Mr. Landis (Ind.), a member of the Roberts committee, who signed the majority
report, argued that Utah had violated her
compact with the United States. There
had been universal rejoicing in the land in
1806, he said, when Utah had been admitted
into the Un'on. The people of the United
States thought that the birth of the state
worked the death of the system of polygamy. Yet they were startled to learn in
1808 that Utah had elected as her sole rep-

Mr. Landis went over the record of the apostles of the Mormon Church to show that most of them were guilty of continued polygamous practices. Some of his statements were sensational. He scored the church for its alleged bath faith, arousing

He got a whirlwind of applause when he down. The speech created a sensaon. Mr. Roberts was not in the House to hear

Mr. Roberts was not in the House to hear the scathing excoriation of Mr. Landis.

Mr. Lacey (Iowa) argued in behalf of his proposition for the expulsion of Mr. Roberts without swearing him in.

But if he was driven to choose between the procedures recommended by the majority and minority he would vote for the former, on the ground that exclusion means expulsion.

While he was speaking Mr. Clark (Mo.) interrupted to say that if he had been Mr. Roberts' legal adviser he would have had

THE SENATE. When the Senate convened today Mr.

riation to \$9,012,948. The principal items of increase are:

dered.

Mr. Pettigrew supported the resolution in

Gen. Greely was at the War Department

ton, formerly paymaster general of the army, which occurred at Omaha yesterday afternoon, was not wholly unexpected to his many friends in this city who were cognizant of his failing health, the news came as a great shock to them. Gen. Stanton was one of the best known and most popular officers in the army, and his career

In January, 1867, he was appointed pay-master in the regular establishment, with the rank of major, and was attached to that department up to the time of his re-tirement, January 30, 1899.

an opportunity for active operations in the field, and his service during that period was marked by many acts of conspicuous bravery and skill. He was with Gen. Crook as chief of scouts in the Black Hills expedition, and participated in the engagement with Crazy Horse. In 1887 he was with Gen. Merritt in the operations against the Chavennes and narticipated in the best to

handsome silver loving cup by the mem-bers of the pay corps on duty in Washing-

Senator Platt of Connecticut today gave notice of important amendments he will offer to the bills providing a form of government for Hawaii and Porto Rico. One